THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9415. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1781

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY next will be presented, the Tragedy of

DOUGLAS.

Douglas, Mr KNIGHT.
Glenalvon, Mr WILLIAMSON.
Lord Randolph, Mr BANKS.
And Old Norval, Mr JACKSON.
Anna, Mrs WOODS.
And Lady Randolph, Mrs JACKSON.

With the ORIGINAL SCOTS MUSIC between the Acts.

After the Play will be performed, a New Pantomime Entertainment, called,

ROBINSON CRUSOE;
OR,
HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

With entire new Muſic, Machinery, Dreſſes, Decorations, and Scenery, in which are repreſented, a View of the Port of LEITH, the REGISTER-OFFICE, the COWGATE PORT, &c. &c.

The Scenes painted by Mr. W. BANKS.

The Characters as expreſſed in the Bills.

In the courſe of the performance will be exhibited,

THE ORIGINAL SAVAGE DANCE.

The whole to conclude with a Dance by the Characters.

Tickets to be had and places for the boxes taken of Mr GIBB, at the office of the Theatre, every day, from ten to three o'clock

N. B. The New Theatre in GLASGOW will be opened on Wedneſday the 9th of January, with the Tragedy of DOUGLAS, and the VIRGIN UNMASK'd.

DUNN's BALL-ROOM REGULATIONS.

1. TWELVE BALLS, or ASSEMBLIES, by Subſcription.—The firſt to be held on Wedneſday the 2d of January 1782, and to continue weekly on the ſame day.

2. Every Gentleman to pay Two Guineas, and to have twelve tranſferable tickets, for Gentlemen.

3. Every Lady to pay One Guinea, and to have twelve transferable tickets, for Ladies.

4. The holder of the transferred tickets to pay One Shilling and Sixpence admittance.

5. A certain number of Ladies, to be appointed at the firſt Aſſembly, to take the direction of the reſt; and one or more Gentlemen, as their aſſiſtants.

N. B. TEA will be provided, if deſired, without any additional expence, charged for it.

No Supper, unleſs beſpoke, and the number mentioned.

Proper care will be taken that the carriages and chairs will not interfere with one another; and a ſufficient number of ſervants will attend The Dancing to begin preciſely at ſeven o'clock.

☞ Books are kept open at Dunn's Hotel for ſubſcriptions, where it is humbly entreated, Ladies and Gentlemen will ſend their names without delay, as there is a neceſſity of aſcertaining the number before the Room is opened, when the books will be ſhut.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
To the HIGHEST BIDDER,

Firſt ſtair below the Entry to the Exchange, on Tueſday the 1ſt of January, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and to continue for a few nights,

A GREAT VARIETY of HARDWARE GOODS,
viz.

Tea-kitchens, Tea-trays, Tea and Coffee Pots, plated and other Candleſticks, Caſes of Knives and Forks, Snuffers, &c. a large aſſortment of Ladies and Gentlemens Buckles, Trinkets, Silk Purſes, Watch and Cane Strings, Umbrellas, with a large ſtock of Goods in the Hardware and Toy Trade.

To be put up at the pleaſure of the company, if two bidders.—The goods to be paid for, and carried off immediately.

Seats and proper accommodations provided for the company.

GEORGE HALL, who formerly kept the Red Lion Inn, Berwick, begs leave to acquaint his friends in particular and the public in general, That he has taken, and neatly fitted up, the INN at PRESS, twelve miles from Berwick and fourteen from Dunbar, where Ladies and Gentlemen may depend upon good accommodations, and his beſt endeavours to pleaſe.

Neat Poſt Chaiſes, with able horſes and careful drivers, to any part of the kingdom.

Preſt, December 18. 1781.

DESERTED,

From Captain Archibald Campbell's Independent Company, now recruiting at Glaſgow,

JOSEPH FRASEALL, a black man, aged twenty years, five feet five inches high, ſlender made, wore his hair ſhed, had on when he went off a white coat and waiſtcoat, and Nankeen breeches, and round hat. As he was formerly a ſervant in Edinburgh, it is ſuppoſed he is now lurking about that city. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Deſerter, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall receive a handſome reward, over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament for apprehending deſerters, by applying to the officer recruiting for ſaid company at Glaſgow.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

THE DEER AND FAWN.

AS Abel Haſſen, who ſo greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the firſt incurſions which the Turks made into Indoſtan, was one day riding through an extenſive foreſt, he ſaw a deer and her fawn at play. He alighted, and gliding cautiouſly along, ſeized the little creature, and tying its legs together, he mounted again with his prize.

He had not advanced far, when he ſaw the deer, who had fled at firſt in great terror, courſing round and round him, and always approaching nearer and nearer. When he found her within his diſtance, he took an arrow from his quiver, and applied it to his bow; but as he took his aim, there was ſomething in her appearance that ſtruck him. She ſtood gazing at him, as if ſhe implored his pity, whilſt the large tears ſtreamed from her eyes.

He humanely returned the arrow back into the quiver, ſaying, "Thou ſhalt not drink of the blood of the deer; I will "reſtore its young to ſo affectionate a creature."

He had the curioſity to wait and ſee how near ſhe would venture. The poor animal, who was caſting the tendereſt looks towards its fawn, having now a better opportunity of ſeeing and hearing it, approached with timid ſteps, and after a little pauſe, in which, from the motion of its ears, he thought ſhe heſitated whether or not to abandon it to its fate, natural affection overcoming all ſenſe of danger, ſhe came cloſe up to the horſe, and raiſing herſelf on her hinder legs, licked the little captive in the moſt affectionate manner, and mixed her own tears with thoſe which rolled in great abundance from its eyes.

He was greatly moved at the ſight, and, untying the cords, ſet it at liberty. Away the happy pair trotted, after looking behind, as if they bleſſed their kind deliverer.

When he was going to reſume his journey, a venerable old man, who had ſomething very majeſtic in his appearance, thus addreſſed him:—"Abel Haſſen! becauſe thou haſt had compaſſion on the fawn, neither haſt ſhed the blood of its "mother, ALLA, who in the third Heaven was witneſs to the "benevolent emotions of thy mind, has granted thee thy pe"tition: Before croſſing the threſhold of thy door this morn"ing, you earneſtly prayed for a ſon; a ſon ſhall be born to "thee, who one day will owe his life to the little creature "which thou haſt juſt now reſtored to liberty, and to happi"neſs."

When he had ſaid this, he vaniſhed from his ſight; Abel Haſſen turned his face towards Mecca, and worſhipped.

It happened as had been foretold. About twenty years afterwards his ſon was hunting in the ſame wood; but having turned his horſe, he was left by his companions. He ſaw a tyger [illegible] him from a little thicket at no great diſtance; but although he was greatly terrified, he had the preſence of mind to ſpring towards ſome buſhes which were near him. The fierce animal was inſtantly up with him, when, fortunately for him, a deer, which was the one his father had ſpared, ſtarted from the cover, which the tyger followed.

W. A.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

IT is ſaid, that ſeveral counties in England are about to apply to Parliament for a law to permit the exportation of their wool to foreign countries.

It is aſſerted by ſome, that there are counties in England that ſell their wool much higher at this day, than ever it was known to have ſold at in any former period. Theſe are the counties that produce ſhort fine wool for fine and ſuperfine cloths. Such application, were they to make it, would ſurely come with a bad grace from them. But there are many other counties, it is ſaid, in the ſame diſtreſs that Scotland has theſe ſeveral years paſt laboured under, on account of the very low price, and, indeed, the want of a market for their wool.

However the caſe is with reſpect to England, it is too well known in Scotland, that Scots wool hath fallen almoſt one half, and ſeems daily falling; and, what adds to the misfortune, is, that the quantity of wool is yearly very much encreaſing, eſpecially in the Highlands; ſo that, without a relief is applied for, and obtained from the Legiſlature, in a few years hence the value of the wool cannot afford the expence of gathering and clipping the ſheep.

The oppoſers of the bill will, perhaps, object, that this is an incredible ſtory: Why do the Scots, particularly the Highlanders, complain ſo loudly of the low price of wool, when they confeſs that it is yearly encreaſing, which could not happen without they encouraged that encreaſe by raiſing greater numbers of ſheep; and would they have done ſo, unleſs they found their advantage in it?

To which the anſwer is, That they did find great advantage in it for a few years at firſt, after the trial of enlarging their flocks commenced, when their wool ſold at a reaſonable price, *viz.* 8 or 9 *s. per* ſtone, each ſtone being 24 lib. Engliſh weight; but ſince it hath fallen to between 6 and 4 *s.* that advantage vaniſhed, and it is ſucceeded by loſs which muſt terminate in ruin. Nor was the *benefit* they at firſt found, and expected in future to find, (though it had continued) in turning ſo many of their mountains under ſheep, unbought, as ſhall be explained.

It was not till of late years and long after ſalutary laws reſpecting public roads, and aboliſhing diſtinctions of countries, were made, and thereby a more general intercourſe was opened between the different parts of Scotland itſelf, it was diſcovered, that the mountainous ſouthern counties of Scotland had been, for time immemorial, occupied with a kind of ſheep, hardier, that is, more capable of enduring the winter ſtorms upon the mountains, than even Weſt Highland black cattle were.

About 15 or 18 years ago, a few adventurers from the hilly countries in the ſouth of Scotland, led by curioſity or deſign, went into the Weſt Highlands: They judged many of the mountains they there ſaw to have been very improperly and diſadvantageouſly occupied with black cattle. Under a ſtrong impreſſion of thoſe ideas, they took lands there, pleniſhed them with country ſheep; and the experiment, for ſome time, ſucceeded to their wiſhes. Their ſucceſs opened, in proceſs of time, the eyes of the Highlanders, who perceived that a great part of their country was, by nature, better adapted for that kind of ſheep, than it was for any other kind of cattle. It was found that they could travel and feed through banks, clefts, and precipices, with ſafety, which were not only inacceſſible, but dangerous for black cattle to attempt. It was found, that their frequenting and feeding on thoſe rugged places was a vaſt enlargement of the paſture; and that the fatteſt and fineſt flavoured mutton were thoſe which moſtly paſtured through theſe almoſt impervious paths.

But, above all, they were found to reſiſt the moſt tempeſtuous winters, without the aid of hay, ſtraw, or any other kind of hand feeding; a circumſtance highly encouraging to propagate them in a country that has ſo very little to give.

The proprietors of the land, willing to avail themſelves of the apparent advantages of this innovation, and, at the ſame time, unwilling to leſſen their herds of black cattle, did earneſtly ſet to work to improve their loweſt grounds, (which were unneceſſary, and, indeed, improper, for ſheep) for the purpoſe of breeding black cattle; and they have ſo far ſucceeded, that they are able to produce, and do produce, annually at the tryſts of Falkirk, as great a number of black cattle, for the Scots and Engliſh markets, as they were in uſe to do. At the very laſt tryſt, there were above 20,000 head of black cattle, a greater number than was ever before known, and that notwithſtanding their mountains are at this day covered with hundreds of thouſands of ſheep, where none were to be ſeen before the innovation before mentioned took place.—It was not only their own money that thoſe proprietors expended on their *improvements*; they borrowed from all hands, banks, merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, to carry their ſchemes into execution; which debts hang over many of them at this day, and ever will, until the Legiſlature ſhall graciouſly interpoſe, and give vent to a commodity that is ſo exceedingly encreaſed, and that is altogether ſuperfluous in Britain: I ſay ſuperfluous, if it is true, which I maintain, that, cheap as our coarſe kind of wool is, there is more of it than this iſland either can or chuſes to manufacture; that is, there is much on hand that cannot be ſold at any price, which is an infallible mark of the truth of my aſſertion. But, further, I dare appeal to gentlemen of the principal manufacturing houſes in Glaſgow, whether they have not, within theſe few weeks, purchaſed yarn, that is, wool, after it hath undergone many operations, and, laſtly, that of ſpinning, for the very ſame price that the ſame quantity and quality of wool, contained in that yarn, would have coſt them, and abſolutely did coſt them, in the laſt ſummer months; ſo that the poor owners of the flocks were obliged to waſh, and reaſe, and pick, and card, and oil, and ſpin, as much as they could of their wool, before they could turn it into a very ſmall matter of money to pay their rents, or other demands upon them, without one farthing for all their trouble.

Nor can this, by any means, be ſaid to be an unreaſonable advantage taken by thoſe gentlemen manufacturers, ſeeing they had, before then, bought as much wool as they had any occaſion for; neither would they have bought this but for the apparent benefit they had in getting ſo much labour done for nothing. Hence it evidently appears, that wool is not only at a very low price, but alſo, that there is a ſuperabundance of it. The former indeed is, and will ever continue to be, the natural conſequence of the latter; and both call earneſtly for the aid of the legiſlative power, to frame ſuch a relief as will be conſiſtent with the national intereſt in general, and preſerve a due and equitable balance between the landed intereſt and that of the manufacturer, that the one may not be raiſed on the ruins of the other.

The *firſt* mode that occurs for accompliſhing that very deſirable end is, That, when ſuch quality of wool falls below a given price, there ſhould be a liberty to export it to foreign countries, and when it ſhould exceed that price, the liberty to ceaſe: For example, when the general run of wool in Argyleſhire ſells below 8 *s. per* ſtone, the liberty of exporting to take place, and when it riſes above 8 *s.* to ſtop; and ſo with reſpect to other counties, according to the quality of their wool.

The oppoſers of the bill may, perhaps, object, That ſuch a law would put it in the power of foreign nations, purchaſers of our wool, where wages are cheaper than in Britain, to underſell us at foreign market: That it would, particulary, enable them to ſupply revolted America with ſuch clothes or ſtuffs, as at preſent Great Britain only can afford her: That it would be making America more independent of Great Britain than nature meant ſhe ſhould be; as ſhe could not be ſupplied [illegible] elſe with a commodity [illegible] that: That, even though ſhe ſhould accompliſh her favourite point of independence in other reſpects, ſhe muſt have for ever remained dependent as to this article. And ſhall the Britiſh Parliament make a law to render America leſs dependent on Great Britain than nature made her, and more dependent on her new allies and our enemies, French, Dutch, &c. that might furniſh her with clothes made of our wool? Nothing, ſay they, can be more abſurd than that Britian ſhould with one hand waſte millions of her money, and the lives of thouſands of her ſubjects, to ſubjugate that country, while, with the other, ſhe is making a law to promote her freedom and independence.

The *ſecond* mode humbly propoſed, and which contains the anſwers to theſe ſpecious objections, follows:

If it be true, (which is very doubtful) that foreign nations can manufacture our coarſe wool into cloth cheaper, and as well as we can, it is propoſed, That a duty payable to government, of, perhaps, an 8th, 9th, or 10th part of the value, be laid on wool exported: Of courſe, the ſame quantity and quality of wool will coſt a foreign manufacturer that much more than it will a Britiſh. Add to that, the freight, riſk, &c. of the wool from Britain to ſuch foreign country, which muſt indeed be great, becauſe no veſſel can hold one third; not, perhaps, a fifth part of her tonnage, of ſo light and ſo bulky a commodity. Surely it is impoſſible that a foreigner, under theſe ſelf-evident and real diſadvantages, can underſell the Britiſh manufacturer. Can it then be denied that America, dependent or independent, or any country whatever, will take the cheapeſt market they can find?

The oppoſors of the bill will, perhaps, further object, That while the mother country and colonies continue the preſent ſtruggle, the queſtion is not, Whether Great Britain or foreigners can ſerve America cheapeſt? but, Whether it would not be madneſs to put it in the power of foreigners to ſerve America, at any price, with a commodity which may contribute not a little to enable her to protract the war? The anſwer is, That America is, at this day, very much ſupplied with Britiſh cloth, by the channel of Oſtend, and ſuch other Euſtatias; and thoſe too carried ſafe accroſs the Atlantic, to her neighbourhood, in bottoms that would be, perhaps, in the preſent conjuncture of our affairs, imprudent in us to ſearch or ſeize, unleſs we would bring the northern powers of Europe to join the confederacy already formed againſt us.

But further, If our iſland produces ſuperfluous wool, that is, more than we can uſe in manufacture in Britain, which was wont to ſupply the wants of America; does it, in reaſon or good policy, follow, that we muſt keep that commodity which, by the by, will not keep, until the ports of America are forced open, or until they themſelves open them for us? Would it not be a much wiſer meaſure to ſell it now, while it is worth the buying, to any nation that would purchaſe it, and who would, in return, give us money, or ſome of the neceſſaries or conveniencies of life that we have not of our own, or for which we are obliged to pay money to others?

Our diſburſements, from exigencies of ſtate, are neceſſarily great: It were *hard indeed*, ſhould our little incomes or productions be checked or repreſſed; on the contrary, if they are not cheriſhed, we are in a miſerable ſituation.

The oppoſers will, no doubt, make a great clamour abo[illegible]

what is to be done with the vaſt number of hands employed in the woollen manufactories over Britain. Before I anſwer that, I muſt know whether they are all employed now. If I ſhall be told, they are buſy at work; then I ſay there are, by far, too few of them to work the produce of this country. Ah! but ſays the manufacturer, if there was any encouragement in the cloth way, I ſhould employ many more hands. Well, Sir, ſay I, let theſe hands which you have no encouragement to employ now, go and ſerve his Majeſty; he will find very proper employment for them; and you will have this in your favour, that when his ſervice for them is over, that is, at a peace, you may take them into your ſervice again; and that, too, is the very period of time, as is generally believed, that you will have more encouragement to extend your trade: So that between his Majeſty's ſervice and yours, there is not the leaſt neceſſity for their being a day idle. The Scots in general, and the Highlanders in particular, who compoſe a part of the body which now calls for the relief of Parliament, have already contributed far beyond their proportion, in reſpect of numbers, to his Majeſty's ſervice. Let the hands which you either cannot, or do not chuſe, now to employ, go likewiſe; and, if the number is great, they will the better contribute to accelerate that peace which you and I ſo much wiſh for; and then, if you find that you can, to your advantage, manufacture all the wool in Britain, and can afford to give a fair and equitable price for it, you can eaſily get the law now wanted repealed, and I believe no body will oppoſe you. For there is not a juſter maxim in the art of government, than that laws ſhould, in the beſt manner that human policy and wiſdom can deviſe, conform themſelves to the changes of times and circumſtances; and it is on theſe principles, and the diſtreſsful exigency of the preſent caſe, that the law now ſought for is expected. And it is on theſe principles, that the very great anxiety ſhown by former Parliaments to prohibit the exportation of wool, continues no longer to be a precedent to this, or to any future Parliament, until times and circumſtances, now once changed, ſhall change again.

The privileges of trade lately granted to Ireland, were by many eagerly expected, and ardently wiſhed, to have included a liberty to them of importing our wool free from duty to their country; but ſuch were diſappointed.

It is, however, hoped, that ſuch counties in England as join Scotland in the preſent requeſt, will exert themſelves with that zeal and earneſtneſs which the importance of the caſe deſerves, to procure now what was then expected, and which, if obtained, will prove to be of manifeſt and reciprocal advantage to both countries.

Had ſuch a law then taken place, perhaps it would not now be ſo neceſſary to apply for this, nor would Ireland be peſtered with her white boys, or black boys, or hearts of oak, or hearts of ſteel, who have ſo often, and ſo flagrantly, diſturbed her public peace, and who verify the remark ſo often and ſo juſtly made, That nothing is ſo conducive to idleneſs, as wickedneſs.

From the London Papers, December 27.

Frankfort on the Main, Nov. 28. General Faucit has again made his appearance here, the 17th of this month; and, after a ſhort ſtay, continued his route to Hanau, in order to raiſe more German troops, at the rate of 30 l. Sterling per man. The King of Great Britain, it is ſaid, has ſet his heart ſo much upon the raiſing of this new body of troops, that he delivered in perſon to G. Faucit his inſtructions without the medium of Lord Amherſt, Commander in Chief, or of the Secretary at War. But the preceding levies made in their countries for the Crown of England, without our having ſeen hardly one man return, of all that went over to America, render them now more ſcarce, eſpecially as it is but a ſhort time ſince two Hanoverian regiments of foot were raiſed for the Eaſt-Indies. The Court of Heſſe Caſſel, in order to facilitate General Faucitt's buſineſs, has given orders to ſeveral of its officers to recruit in different places. The Baron de Knyphauſen, Commander in Chief of the Heſſian troops in America, and who has loſt an eye, is to return ſoon, and will be replaced by Lieutenant-General de Loſsberg, who commands under him.

AMERICA.

From DEACON LOUDON'S NEW-YORK PACKET.

Fiſhkill, Oct. 4. By recent accounts from the northward we learn, that a detachment of Sir John Johnſon's corps (about 250) arrived at St John's from Montreal about the end of Auguſt, where it is probable they were joined by ſome other corps, Indians, &c. Captain Forbes, of the 34th regiment, who commanded at St John's, lately ſent a party towards Saratoga, to take a priſoner or two, for the purpoſe of gaining intelligence, but notwithſtanding his very particular inſtructions, on the morning of the 25th ult. a Captain Dunham, of the militia, and two men only, took five of the party, and conducted them ſafe to Saratoga. Scouts are out in ſearch of the remainder.

LONDON.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland has been offered the poſt of American Secretary in the room of Lord George Germain, who is to retire as ſoon as a ſucceſſor can be found; but the arch lawyer is too cunning to expoſe himſelf in ſo reſponſible a ſituation, he declined the offer, and the poſt at preſent goes a-begging. *Eng. Chron.*

No inveſtigation, as has been confidently reported, will be inſtituted with reſpect to the conduct of Commodore Stewart off the Texel. He has been ſent for by the Admiralty, and has given ſuch an explanation of the circumſtances which influenced his conduct, as entirely to induce them to ſuſpend all ideas of a regular enquiry. We hardly believe, however, that they can have been totally ſatisfied, as we underſtand the ſquadron which he commanded is to put to ſea again with an intention of returning to its former ſtation off the Texel, the latter end of next month, and is to ſail under a different commander. This however may very probably originate rather from the complaints that have been made of the premature promotion of ſo young an officer, than from any conviction of profeſſional miſconduct. A part of the ſquadron, formerly under the command of the above officer, is ordered to prepare for going to the Eaſt-Indies. *Ibid.*

It is not true, as has been repreſented, that Admiral Kempenfelt and his ſquadron are to return to ſea again immediately. The fact is, the Admiral has ſolicited a month's leave of abſence from the Admiralty Board, which has been complied with, and he is expected in conſequence this day or to-morrow in the metropolis. Part of his fleet, however, is to put to ſea with all poſſible expedition to reinforce Sir George Rodney, and the remainder is to be ſo encreaſed within the interval of leiſure that has been granted him, as to make it fit for home ſervice again. *Ibid.*

Orders have been tranſmitted from the War-office, to the Captains of the Jamaica ſhips, that are to carry over troops to that iſland, that the troops are ready to embark at Sheerneſs and Portſmouth, and that the convoy will ſtay four days at Corke to take in proviſions, and wait for ſuch ſhips as are not now ready.

By private advices which government have received from Madrid, it appears that on the 10th of laſt month, three line of battle ſhips arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah, with twelve million of dollars on board, being the treaſure of the King. Theſe ſhips had been ſeparated in a gale near the Azores, from a fleet of 70 ſail of merchant ſhips bound from Domingo and the Havannah, including the Flotilla from Vera Cruz; which contained in ſpecie ten millions of dollars, the property of the merchants. The alarm which the arrival of the ſhips of war occaſioned, without their convoy is not to be deſcribed. An inſurance of 45 per cent. were refuſed by the under-writers, it being the prevailing belief that Admiral Darby was at that time cruiſing in the Bay of Biſcay. This alarm was, however, done away on the morning of the 19th, by the appearance of the convoy off Cadiz, under the protection of a ſingle frigate of 32 guns. They were in a moſt ſhattered condition, ſcarcely a yard or maſt in the whole fleet, but was damaged.—The ſame accounts add, that the greateſt commotion and diſcontent prevailed through every mercantile inſtitution in Spain, in conſequence of the government having prevented a free trade to be carried on between the Americans and the reſidents at Vera Cruz, the Havannah, and other ports in the Spaniſh colonies. The cargoes of the American ſhips employed in this trade, conſiſt of beef, pulſe, wheat, flour, and other neceſſary articles of life. The return is chiefly in ſpecie, three millions of dollars being paid to the Americans, by reaſon of this commerce, in the courſe of the preſent year. The ſevereſt effects are felt by the merchants in the mother country, from ſo ſtrange an innovation in trade;—their granaries and ſtorehouſes being full, in expectation of receiving the annual demands from their tranſatlantic correſpondents, but the commiſſions are ſo few that the property muſt periſh on their hands. A very violent inſurrection, occaſioned by this diſappointment, happened at Barcelona, on the 20th of laſt month, at midnight, when a body of the inſurgents attacked the palace of the Viceroy, and attempted to force the Arſenal. The tumult was however quelled by morning. Theſe diſpatches further add, that the people very much deſpair of the ſucceſs of the ſiege againſt St Philip's.

By means of thoſe unlucky delays which ſo frequently prevent our fleets from putting to ſea in due time, Sir George Brydges Rodney is now firſt windward bound at Plymouth; neither can the ſhips of war intended to re-enforce his fleet approach him, for the ſame reaſon; while the French fleet is perhaps arrived in the trade winds, and ſteering away with high and probable hopes of capturing our moſt valuable poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies. The delay in preparing our ſhips for their reſpective voyages has long and moſt juſtly been complained of.

Commodore Stewart's fleet is to ſail again the beginning of next month, to its ſtation off the Texel.

By a private letter from Antwerp we learn, that the inhabitants are greatly elated with the proſpect of the navigation of the Scheld being again opened, and the benefits of a revived commerce that is to reſtore their town to its former luſtre; but they are by no means ſo well pleaſed with the tolerating ſpirit of the Emperor, thinking it would be time enough to encourage Proteſtants to ſettle among them, when they have enjoyed ſome ſweets of that commerce which has been ſo long interrupted, and formerly made their ſituation, as a commercial town, the moſt envied in Europe.

A correſpondent obſerves, that perhaps the preſent is the beſt oppertunity that will ever offer to treat in earneſt with America.

It is generally imagined, that Mr Laurens will be enlarged from his confinement in the courſe of a few days.

Government are in hourly expectation of hearing of the arrival of Admiral Hood in the Leeward Iſlands, from New York. The Antelope packet is ſuppoſed to be the bearer of this intelligence.

The Turks ſeem to be more inclined at preſent, than in any former age, to enter into treaties with Chriſtian Princes. A negociation has lately been opened between them and the Emperor of Germany, through Baron Herbert, the Imperial Miniſter at Conſtantinople. This negociation relates to the exchanges of a few diſtricts of land bordering on Moldavia: The Emperor, it ſeems, wiſhes to cede to the Porte a part of the province of Czernowice, beyond the Pruth, in return for a part of Moldavia, adjoining to the Seret. The object is, to render the poſſeſſion of the two crowns in that quarter leſs interſected, and of courſe more compact. By this exchange the Imperialiſts, in their marches from one part of their provinces to another, would no longer be under the neceſſity of making a great detour by the mountains, to avoid entering the Ottoman territories; by this exchange, the communication between Tranſylvania and Auſtrian Poland would become the limits of that portion of Moldavia, which was ceded in 1775, by the Court of Conſtantinople to that of Vienna, would be more clearly aſcertained, and conſequently remain leſs liable to be conteſted. On the other hand, the Turks would gain this advantage from the exchange, that the territory of Choczim, which is at preſent confined within very narrow limits, would be conſiderably enlarged, and the fortreſs leſs preſſed for ſpace. However, the ſucceſs of the Emperor in this negociation is at preſent extremely doubtful. The Turks themſelves, convinced of their own weakneſs, cannot ſee, without dread, any increaſe of power to a neighbour, already too formidable.

The Ruſſians and Poles, on the other hand, intend to throw every poſſible obſtacle in the way of the Treaty; the former wiſh to ſee the important fortreſs of Choczim ſtraitened for want of room; and the latter would be ſorry to ſee the difficulties of communication between Auſtria and Poland removed, as upon thoſe difficulties they ground the hopes of re-uniting to their crown thoſe fine provinces which have been torn from it.

It is certain that one of the ſhips of the line, which compoſed the ſquadron of M. Vaudreuil, that Admiral Kempenfelt fell in with a few days ago, was not fitted out at Breſt, though the gentlemen in oppoſition ſo confidently ſaid that the whole ſquadron had been repaired there; for the Argonaute, of 74 guns, which joined the Breſt diviſion, was but juſt returned from Ferrol, and from the mouth of the river at Rochefort, joined M. de Vaudreuil; ſo the Miniſters could not have expected to find that ſhip under Mr de Vaudreuil, becauſe when his ſquadron was almoſt ready for ſea, the Argonaute was not in any port of France, but on her way home from Spain.

It appears, from pretty authentic accounts, that, from the cloſe of the war in 1747, we had a navy conſiderably more than double the united navies of France and Spain; for, at the cloſe of that war, the French had but *thirty-three* ſhips of the line, and Spain had only *twenty-ſeven*, while the Britiſh navy, at the ſame period, conſiſted of *one hundred and twenty-ſix*. Since that period, and particularly ſince the laſt war, this country has not looked with a jealous eye towards the navies of her neighbours; if ſhe had, ſhe never would have permitted the French and Spaniards to build ſuch navies as they now have; for our naval ſuperiority, at the end of the laſt war, was ſuch, that as we had forced the French to demoliſh their famous and favourite baſon of Dunkirk, ſo we had it equally in our power to ſay, that ſhe ſhould never build ſuch a fleet as ſhould be able to give us a moment's uneaſineſs for the ſecurity of our empire of the ſea: Such conduct on our part might ſeem harſh to the other powers of Europe; but while we had the formidable navy that had almoſt annihilated that of France and Spain united, we need not to have given ourſelves any uneaſineſs about the opinion of other nations; for with our then navy, the marine force and Spain lying proſtrate at our feet, we had it in our power to give laws to the world, as the trade of the world lay at our mercy.

This day arrived the mails from France, Holland, and Flanders, but bring nothing new, except the death of the Archbiſhop of Paris, a moſt fiery bigot for the Popiſh religion, by whoſe deceaſe the ſeveral ſects of Diſſidents in France will be freed from much perſecution and haraſſment, as well as their Parliament from great vexation and trouble; and the arrival of the St Domingo fleet, to the number of 164 ſail, one ſhip only being loſt in the voyage, the crew of which were ſaved.

The 102d regiment is ordered to Portſmouth, and expected to embark with the other forces in ten days for the Eaſt-Indies.

Yeſterday morning ſome letters were received from General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, brought by a cutter arrived at Portſmouth, which contain a confirmed account of the ſucceſsful ſally made by part of the garriſon againſt the Spaniards.

Letters from Jamaica mention, that the Governor had received advices of the intended invaſion of that iſland by the Spaniards, in conjunction with a body of French troops; that all poſſible care had been taken to put the iſland in a ſtate of defence; military law was put in execution, but they waited with impatience the arrival of ſome more troops.

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 1131 was drawn a prize of 500 l.

No. 42,073, 29,670, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 11,554, 35,964, 20,364, 25,228, 9765, 43,762, 11,567, 46,766, 7572, 39,624, 3968, 27,172, 9553, 9115, 25,741, 35,670, 26,287.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 23,406 was drawn a prize of 500 l.

No. 23,391, 12,373, 32,191, 40,119, 33,885, 38,190, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 22,026, 35,002, 21,276, 47,636, 40,282, 7703, 46,492, 40,443, 45,894, 27,302, 11,102.

No buſineſs done this day at 'Change.

EDINBURGH.

[The London Poſt did not arrive this afternoon till half paſt five o'clock.]

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 27.

"It is generally thought that the new Common Council, as ſoon as they are ſettled and ſworn in, will take up the matter of the city petition, ſo as to make that an act of the Corporation, which was only before an act of the Livery, and excepted againſt.

"There is a great chance but the whole of the petition will be new modeled, and ſome think it will be made to point more ſtrongly to an enquiry into the cauſe of our national miſcarriages, which was always a favourite meaſure with the great Mr Pitt."

Extract of another letter from London, Dec. 27.

"We have at preſent as great a dearth of news as ever. Our Miniſtry are buſy eating their *Chriſtmas Pies*, and wait very contentedly the arrival of their diſpatches at their country ſeats. The minority are quite as quiet. Though they have their country ſo much at heart, the meetings they were to have called of the freeholders ſleeps a while. Some ſay they will have no more, as the Miniſtry's determination to carry on the American war no longer in an offenſive way, has, in ſo great a meaſure, broke in upon the prayer of their petitions, (none of which have yet been preſented) which is, That his Majeſty would diſcontinue the war againſt America.

"Though it ſeems to be a ſettled point in the Cabinet, that none of the preſent Miniſtry ſhall go out, the neglect of a very great and reſponſible ſervant of the Crown, is ſaid to have given great diſpleaſure to a certain high and diſtinguiſhed Perſonage, in whoſe good graces his Lordſhip has long been. It is a fact, that the Admiralty Board had advice of the ſtrength of the French fleet at Breſt, three weeks before it ſailed.

"There is no foundation whatever for the report in ſome of the London papers of this day, that the Lord Advocate of Scotland had been offered the Secretaryſhip for the American department; nor is there the leaſt intention of removing Lord George Germain.

"Perhaps there is not a circumſtance more truly alarming, than that the Engliſh, in the captured iſlands in the Weſt Indies, actually prefer the French government—a government they once held in abhorrence—to that they enjoyed while the ſubjects of Great Britain. Thoſe on the iſland of Tobago, who are in the habit of correſponding here, ſpeak in the higheſt terms of the preſent Governor of that place, and declare they would on no account wiſh to ſee it again in the hands of the Engliſh.

"It is generally thought that Mr Laurens will ſoon have his enlargement given him. Congreſs are ſaid to have ſuſpended their reſolution reſpecting Lord Cornwallis, till the determination of the Britiſh Miniſtry, regarding that gentleman, ſhould be made known to them.

"The reaſon aſſigned why Sir George Rodney has not been made a Peer, is, that it would make a vacancy for Weſtminſter for ſome patriotic character to come into Parliament.

"This morning, orders were ſent off from the Admiralty, for the immediate ſailing from the Downs of the fleet which is to cruize on the coaſt of Holland during the ſpring.

"Commodore Keith Steuart is removed from the Berwick man of war to the command of the Princeſs Amelia; the for-

...ery is expected to compose one of the next convoy for the West Indies, in the command of Capt. Ferguson.

"In order to render the enquiry into the conduct of the Earl of Sandwich as formidable as poſſible, we underſtand ſeveral of the leaders of Oppoſition are gone down with Admiral Keppel to his ſeat at Bagſhot, for the purpoſe of digeſting their plan of proceeding, chalking out the ſort of evidence to be aimed at, and agreeing to concluſive meaſures adapted to the probable nature of the event."

On Saturday the 29th inſt. died at Jonch in Stirlingſhire, in the ninety-fourth year of her age, Mrs Smith, widow of Charles Smith of Boulogne, Eſq; ſiſter to the deceaſed Sir Hugh Paterſon of Bannockburn, Bart.

Died at Largo-houſe in Fife-ſhire, Miſs May Balneavis, daughter of the late Col. Balneavis of Cambaddie.

The Judge Admiral has received a letter from the Lord Viſcount Stormont, informing him, that his Majeſty, having conſidered the whole circumſtances in the caſe of Wilſon Potts, late Commander of the Dreadnought privateer of Newcaſtle, tried and convicted before the High Court of Admiralty, for the crime of Piracy, did not think there was any ſuch favourable circumſtances attending it, as could induce his Majeſty to extend his Royal clemency towards the unhappy delinquent.

We are happy to inform the Public, that it is now finally agreed on, that the ſlaughter-houſes of this city ſhall be removed from the ſide of the North Loch, where they are preſently ſituated, to that place at the foot of Leith Wynd, known by the name of Lamb's Work, and which is abundantly ſupplied with water. They are to be conſtructed on a plan equally commodious and elegant, drawn by Mr Kay architect.—Any gentleman deſirous of viewing the plan and model of the intended buildings, may call at Mr Kay's, back of the Fountain Well, who will explain both.

It is with particular ſatisfaction we inform the Public, while it reflects no ſmall degree of honour on Lieutenant Younghuſband, in the impreſs ſervice at Leith, that that gentleman generouſly next morning, after the violent ſtorm mentioned in our laſt, offered all the merchantmen in the Road whatever men they might ſtand in need of to repair the damages they had ſuſtained. The offer was gratefully accepted, and, to this well-timed exertion on the part of Mr Younghuſband, we have no doubt conſequential ſervices to people in ſuch diſtreſs muſt have enſued.

On Friday laſt, the malt-kiln of Mr William M'Girvan, Leith, was burnt down by fire, and ſome of the adjoining buildings much damaged, but happily by the exertions of the neighbours it was prevented from ſpreading.

We hear from Montroſe, that the Tibby of that place, from Hamburgh, was put into Aſpo in the Gulph of Finland near Broadſtadt, and could not get out in time for the convoy.

So very alarming was the ſtorm, mentioned in our laſt, that the underwriters, in this city, refuſed to do any buſineſs upon veſſels bound from a capital port in the north country to this port, under 20 guineas per cent.

The HADDINGTON ASSEMBLY is to be held on Friday the 7th January 1782.—To begin at ſix o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Dec. 30.

"A Jamaica ſhip belonging to Liverpool arrived here on Friday night. She had been taken, and ten or twelve Frenchmen put on board, who delivered her up to the crew, being ignorant of the coaſt, and the weather ſtormy. She is valued at 8000 l."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I HAVE obſerved, with pleaſure, from time to time, in your excellent news-paper, the progreſs of a ſociety lately inſtituted for the noble purpoſe of illuſtrating our native country, and for the preſervation of uſeful and curious papers reflecting light on the ancient ſtate of the kingdom.

I am alſo much pleaſed with the direction which the Society have given hitherto to its reſearches, and that it has not confined itſelf within the ordinary trammels of Antiquarian inveſtigation, but applied itſelf to explore all theſe departments which are connected with the general object of its inſtitution.

Among ſuch, none are more to my taſte than the plan for inquiring, by means of the correſpondent members of the Society, an exact Survey of the Country by Pariſhes, and the plan for publiſhing a *Biographia Caledonica*.

As the laſt of theſe coincides moſt of all with *my* literary taſte, I ſhall venture to throw out a few hints on the ſubject, hoping that they may meet the eye and approbation of ſome of the intelligent readers, connected with the reſpectable Society which they regard.

Lives of illuſtrious and learned Scots are to be found in the voluminous works of Bale, Dempſter, Pitts, Morerri, Dr Mackenzie, Monſ. Bayle in his Dictionary, in the Biographia Britannica, in the Biographia Literaria, in Crawfurd, Scott of Scotſtarvet, Sibbald, and many other Collections.

Some accurate but partial Lives have been prefixed to the Works of authors.

Others ſtill more partial, but leſs accurate, have been the offspring of poſthumous, but premature panegyric.

Such monuments of national celebrity, imperfect as they are, are to be ſought for with much trouble, great expence, or conſiderable inconvenience in purchaſing or borrowing ſuch voluminous books.

Many of thoſe Lives alſo are written without authentic materials, and in a tedious or ſlovenly manner. Some of them are of foreigners, erroneouſly claimed by this country: Others, not deſerving a place any where but in a catalogue, and moſt all of them which have come under my eye, tinged by partial prejudice, or loaded with extraneous matter.

The plan which I would ſuggeſt for the erection of ſo noble a monument to Caledonian merit, would be for the Society to appoint a Committee of Members particularly verſant in the hiſtory of Scotland, and in the Biographical line of compoſition, who might not only regulate the ſelection and mode of execution, but furniſh their contingents to that intereſting undertaking.

In looking over the liſt of the Society, now inſerted in the Edinburgh Almanacks, I ſee at leaſt a dozen of names that ought be ſet down for this purpoſe.

Some eminent names are wanting in that liſt of the Society, which I hope to ſee there hereafter, as they would eſſentially promote the execution of this favourite propoſal.

The Committee ought to cauſe a book to be opened for *Adversaria Biographica*, wherein entry ſhould be made of the vouchers and authorities accompanying, or which ought to accompany, the information received; and this book ought to be arranged alphabetically.

Familiar letters, learned or political correſpondences, genealogical notes, ſhould be ſought for, as leading to characteriſtic deſcription of manners, cuſtoms and ſtile, principles and motives of action, or of the ſtate of literature.

Such deſcription cannot be expected from the materials furniſhed by Gazetteers, news-papers, annals, hiſtories, or panegyrical memoirs, and ſtill leſs from the formal publications of ſcience.

A critical ſurvey ſhould be made by the Committee, of all the lives which have been hitherto offered to the Public. Theſe ought to be corrected where erroneous, enlarged where deficient, curtailed where exuberant, and altogether excluded when worthleſs, or not belonging to this country. For this purpoſe, the Society might ſet apart a room in the Muſæum, to be called *The Reading Room*, in which ought to be placed all the books neceſſary for information; and here gentlemen might bring their note-books and compoſe, with the aſſiſtance of ample materials.

As ſoon as a few correct and highly-finiſhed lives of illuſtrious or learned Scots are in the Port-folio of the Society, a ſelect number of theſe might be printed and publiſhed in a large quarto ſize, as a ſpecimen of the undertaking.

Where the lives admit of being accompanied with authentic portraits of illuſtrious or learned perſons, theſe ſhould be engraved; and if notice was given of this intention ſome time before it was executed, the opulent relations of the illuſtrious deceaſed might be proud, in many caſes, to furniſh the engraved plates as marks of their reſpect to their worthy anceſtors and kinſmen.

Such a place as this, properly conducted, might, in the courſe of twenty or thirty years, produce a nobler work of the biographical kind than has been hitherto produced in any age or country.

I have the rather choſen to publiſh theſe well-meant hints in a news-paper of extenſive circulation, becauſe I thought that gentlemen, in the different provinces of Scotland, and in various parts of the world, whoſe hands may accidentally receive theſe obſervations, would be excited to tranſmit to the Society ſuch biographical materials as might lead to the undertaking of ſo deſireable a work.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble ſervant,
CALEDONICUS.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Dec. 31. Forth, ——, from Carron, with ſhot.
Elizabeth, Woodcock, from Crail, with grain.
Jean, Brown, from Glaſgow, with rice.
Friendſhip, Milne, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Euphan, Malcolm, from ditto, with ditto.
Thomas, Grant, from ditto, in balaſt.
Young, Malcolm, from ditto, with goods.
Peggie, Munro, from Inverneſs, with ditto.
Peggie, Clark, from Dundee, with ditto and grain.
Robert, Strong, from Shetland, with ditto.

This Day is publiſhed,

And ſold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-office, Parliament-Cloſe, and by all the Bookſellers in Town and Country,

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED, OF

THE UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1782.

[Dedicated, by permiſſion, to the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES.]

THE Publiſher has hitherto had the ſatisfaction to think, that his Almanack has been inferior to none in the kingdom in point of accuracy. Great attention has this year been paid to render the Liſts correct; and he hopes he has not been unſucceſsful. In particular, he may venture to aſſert, that the Liſts of Peers and Baronets of Scotland never appeared in ſo complete a manner, in any publication, as they will, this year, in the UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK.

The Publiſher has already given elegant and correct PLANS of the Cities of EDINBURGH and LONDON. With this Almanack, he means to preſent his Readers with a

PLAN,

EQUALLY ELEGANT AND CORRECT,

OF THE

CITY OF DUBLIN.

This Plan, which was engraven on purpoſe by one of the moſt capital hands in London, contains all the New Buildings and Improvements in that City, and is, of itſelf, of more intrinſic value than the price uſually given for an almanack. As this completes Plans of the three capital Cities of the three kingdoms, the Publiſher flatters himſelf the Plan of DUBLIN will give ſatisfaction.

N. B. The Bookſellers of Glaſgow and neighbourhood, will please apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookſeller, Glaſgow.

Mr MERCIER,

FROM LONDON,

No. 10. St Andrews Street, New Town,

HAVING been informed, that his terms for teaching were thought too high for this place, has, by the advice of his friends, reduced them to very moderate ones, viz.

He teaches Ladies and Gentlemen to draw Landſcapes, Heads, Flowers, &c. Private Scholars, at their own houſes in Town, at One Guinea for Twelve Leſſons.

Attends Boarding Schools three times a-week at Half-a-Guinea a-month each Scholar. Alſo teaches three afternoons in the week, at his own houſe, on the ſame terms as at Boarding Schools. Ladies and Gentlemen at ſeparate hours.

Mr Mercier has had the honour to teach ſome of the firſt Nobility both in England and Scotland.

N. B. He Paints Miniatures at One Guinea each.

DESERTED

From a Recruiting Party of the 21ſt Regiment Light Dragoons, at Edinburgh,

ANDREW MARNOCK, 24 years of age, five feet ſix inches high, brown complexion, light brown hair, blue eyes, ſtout made, born in the ſhire of Aberdeen, and pariſh of Petercoulter, by trade a gardener, and lately lived with Mr Robertſon at Cramond near Edinburgh, inliſted 15th November 1781, and deſerted 18th following. Whoever apprehends ſaid Deſerter, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's goals in Great Britain, ſhall, by giving notice to the commanding officer of the above regiment at Chicheſter in Suſſex, or to Quarter-maſter Scott of ſaid regiment at Edinburgh, receive ONE GUINEA reward, over and above the allowance by act of Parliament for apprehending of Deſerters.

DESERTED,

From a party of the 76th regiment, at Edinburgh, on Saturday the 29th December, about twelve o'clock,

WILLIAM ALLAN, (who ſays that he was born in Dumbarton) 28 years of age, five feet ten inches, ſtraight, and well made, dark complexion, dark ſhort hair, brown eyes; had on a light coloured coat, black breeches and ſtockings. Whoever apprehends ſaid Deſerter, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's goals, will receive TWO GUINEAS over and above what is allowed by act of Parliament, by applying to Lieutenant Mackay at Edinburgh.

N. B. It is thought that Allan is gone to Glaſgow.

A GENERAL COURT of the Contributors to the ROYAL INFIRMARY of Edinburgh, is to be held as uſual, within the Laigh Council Houſe there, upon Monday the 7th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſes mentioned in the charter of erection, of which all concerned will be pleaſed to take notice.

RO. BOSWELL, Clerk to the Incorporation.

A HORSE STRAYED.

A STONE-HORSE, of a whitiſh grey colour, of a large ſize, and, particularly, very broad, riſing four, got out of the King's Park, by the entry to St Leonard's Hill, on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning laſt, and has not been ſeen or heard of ſince.

Whoever can give an account of him to George Hindmars, the tackſman of the Park, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at the Warehouſe of Meſſrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Thurſday the 3d day of January 1782, betwixt the hours of twelve and one noon,

NINE TONS of LONG GERMAN STEEL, and Three Tons of IRON in bars, or thereby, part of the cargo of the brig Becky and Harriot, prize to the Lively privateer.

For further particulars, apply as above.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

TO be expoſed to SALE, by public roup, within the houſe of John Bain vintner in Borrowſtounneſs, on Friday the 4th of February 1782, at twelve o'clock,

The NATURAL WOOD of KINNEILL, in the neighbourhood of Borrowſtounneſs, conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Beech, and Alder, and extending to 70 acres or thereby. To be properly cut and ſtoned. It is upwards of 30 years ſince any of this Wood was laſt cut.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of John Burrel Chamberlain of Kinneil, at his houſe, at Snab, by Borrowſtounneſs, who will ſhow the wood to any perſon intending to purchaſe.

WOODS TO BE SOLD.

TO be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, within the Town Hall of Hamilton, upon Friday the 11th day of February 1782, at twelve o'clock,

The WOOD growing in the Back Muir of Hamilton, containing about 100 acres, conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Fir, Beech, &c. The Wood to be holled out; ſo as to prevent growing.

As alſo, the NATURAL WOOD growing in the eaſter part of High Parkwood of Bothwell, containing about 15 acres, and conſiſting of Oak, Aſh, Birch, Alder, &c. To be cut, and properly ſtoned.

The articles and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Burrel or John Boyes at Hamilton.

To be SET or SOLD, at Newbigging, near Muſſelburgh,

A HOUSE and Offices, Garden, and two Incloſures, for many years poſſeſſed by Mr Adam Ewart of Saillfoot, now the property of Mr Tweedie of Oliver.

For particulars, apply to Mr Robert Jamieſon writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Mr Archibald Conchran at Muſſelburgh, who have power to conclude a bargain. Thomas Cockburn weaver in Newbigging will ſhow the premiſſes.

SALE of an ELEGANT HOUSE and LANDS AT INVERESK.

To be SOLD by private bargain, and entered to immediately,

THAT Large and Elegant MANSION-HOUSE, Offices, Gardens, and Incloſures, which belonged to, and were poſſeſſed by the deceaſed

LADY ÆMILIA HALKET,

delightfully ſituated upon the weſt ſide of the village of Inverеſk, ſix Engliſh miles from Edinburgh.

The houſe is moſt ſubſtantially and genteelly built and finiſhed, and fit for the immediate reception and accommodation of a large family. It conſiſts of a kitchen, ſervants hall, pantries, cellars, &c. on the ground or ſunk floor; a lobby, parlour, two bed-chambers, and cloſets, on the firſt floor; a handſome dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, dreſſing-room, and bed cloſets on the ſecond floor; four good bed-chambers, and bed-cloſets, upon the third floor; and large garrets and lumber-rooms on the upper floor.

There are alſo two pavilions in front of the houſe, each containing a large bed-chamber, or room, with a fire-place in the upper ſtorey, and rooms for waſhing, &c. below.

The other offices of every kind are large, and conveniently ſituated; the garden and orchard lie beautifully upon the ſlope to the ſouth-weſt of the houſe, having terras walks and fruit walls down to the river of Eſk, and contain alſo a great many ſtandard fruit trees of the beſt kinds. There are alſo two well ſtocked pigeon-houſes at the foot of the garden. The other fields lie partly contiguous to the garden, and are all completely incloſed.

The whole may be ſeen by any who pleaſe to call at the houſe, or at David Mercer at Inverеſk, and will be let at a ſuitable rent in the mean time, if not immediately ſold.—For further particulars, thoſe who intend to purchaſe, or to rent the premiſſes, may apply to David Rae, Eſq; advocate, Inverеſk, or Robert Brown writer, at Mr Rae's houſe, Edinburgh.

By Adjournment,

At the Deſire of an intended Purchaſer.

THE UPSET PRICES FIXED.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 23d day of January 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of CARGEN, lying in the pariſh of Traquair, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three meaſured miles from Dumfries.

It conſiſts of about 720 Engliſh acres of exceeding fine rich loamy ſoil, laid out in the beſt manner, well watered, and ſubdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, aſh, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the moſt healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houſes are in good repair, being all lately built.

The eſtate lies on a declivity, facing ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itſelf an inexhauſtible fund of manure called Sea Sleetch, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not ſuperior to any other for raiſing all kinds of corn and graſs.

Near the centre of the eſtate is the Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleaſantly ſituated. The orchard ſtored with the beſt fruit-trees, ſtandards as well as eſpaliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the houſe, there is a complete court of offices conſiſting of barns, granary, ſtables, byres, ſheds and ſtraw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniencies fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The rent of the eſtate previous to Whitſunday laſt was about 677 l. Owing to ſome of the farms being ſet from that term for one year, or ſhort endurances, and under reſtrictions as to tillage, the rent from Whitſunday laſt is only about 500 l.

The lands hold of ſubject-ſuperior, for payment of 31. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a ſmall pendicle which holds of the Crown.

The valuation is 625 l. Scots.—The Landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the above-mentioned feu-duty of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the ceſs, with 2 l. 8 s. 10½ d. of ſtipend, and 1 l. 3 s. 0½ d. of ſchool ſalary.—The teinds were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

The upſet price of this lot, for the encouragement of offerers, is Twelve Thouſand Pounds.

ALSO, to be SOLD, time and place foreſaid, the SUPERIORITY of the Right-merk Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and pariſh of New Abbey, and ſtewartry foreſaid, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vaſſal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.—Upſet price One Hundred Pounds.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rental, current leaſes, and conditions of ſale. Copies of the conditions of ſale, and inventory of writs, will be ſeen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And thoſe who wiſh for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh.

DISTILLERY AND BREWERY UTENSILS,
WITH THE HOUSES.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Skraithmuir, upon Tuesday the 22d day of January 1782,

The BENEFIT of the remaining years of a LEASE, being Forty-eight years from Candlemas next, of a road of land, Scots measure, at Skraithmuir Miln, with the Houses lately built thereon, containing a commodious Dwelling-house, and convenient houses for carrying on an extensive Distillery and Brewery business, properly situated, being within half a mile of the harbour of Carron-shore, and the like distance from Carron Works, in a very thriving and populous part of the country, and where grain can always be had upon reasonable terms. At same time, will be SOLD, a complete and substantial Set of Distillery and Brewery Utensils, little worse than new. The Distillery Singling Still contains betwixt 4 and 500 gallons, and the other utensils in proportion, which will be sold either altogether or separately.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon. For further particulars apply to Peter Henderson writer in Falkirk.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Wednesday the 9th day of January next, within the Incle Factory in Cowloan-street, Glasgow, at 11 o'clock forenoon,

The whole LINEN and COTTON YARNS,

as also, all the BLEACHED and GREEN CLOTHS, and HANDKERCHIEFS, with the drugs and ingredients for printing and bleaching, belonging to the Pollockshaws Printfield Company. The cloths and handkerchiefs to be viewed in Glasgow, upon the Monday and Tuesday before, and on the day of sale.

Any inclining to purchase all, or part of the goods, preceding the day of sale, will please call on Alexander Grindlay at the Company's warehouse at the Exchange, who will show the goods.

The printing and bleaching materials to be shown by David Kessock, at Pollockshaws Printfield.

Also, The POLLOCKSHAWS PRINTFIELD, consisting of acres, with the whole Buildings, Machinery, Utensils, Copper-plates, &c. are to be sold either by private sale betwixt and Wednesday the 23d day of January next, or upon that day by public roup on the premisses, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

Likewise the INCLE FACTORY, lying in Cowloan-street of Glasgow, with the whole buildings and utensils; as also, the whole YARN and unfinished goods to be sold by private sale, by applying as above.

Inventories of the whole, with the articles and conditions of roup, and progress of writs, to be seen in the hands of the said Alexander Grindlay.

The Company continue, as formerly, to dispose of their finished goods, at their warehouse.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

A Large DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth and garret storeys of that tenement of land to the south of the Chapel of Ease, lately built by the deceased Alexander Adam slater, and possessed by Mrs Adam, consisting of a dining-room, drawing-room, two bed-rooms, kitchen, and elegant lobby fitted up with large presses, in the fourth storey. Five very neat bed-rooms, lumber room, and closets, in the garret storey, with two cellars in the ground storey, and the privilege of a well of fine water in the back area.——The house to be seen any day from twelve to two o'clock afternoon. Any person inclining to take the same, may apply to Andrew Carmichael writer in Edinburgh.

Mr Carmichael desires all persons to whom Mr Adam was indebted, to give in their accompts to him, that the same may be paid as soon as possible; and all persons indebted to Mr Adam, are desired to order payment of their accompts to Mr Carmichael, who is fully authorised to discharge the same.

By the Right Honourable
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh.
Council Chamber, Dec. 12. 1781.

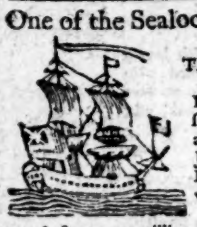
PERSONS willing to contract for the WOOD, SLATER, PLUMBER, and IRON WORK of the ROOF of St ANDREW'S CHURCH, in George Street, are requested to lodge with James Tait, City Clerk Depute, on or before the 7th day of January next inclusive, estimates sealed up, and marked on the back "*Church Roof Estimates.*"

A model of the roof is to be seen at this place.

SCANTLING, or SIZE of the different TIMBERS to be used in the ROOF of the CHURCH.

	Inches.	*Inches.*
Level beams and principals, or couple legs,	12 by	9
Platform beams,	Do. by	do.
Rim or outside of ditto,	12 by	5
N. B. The whole depth of the Rim will require to be 16 inches; but 4 inches of the upper edge may be of 3 inch thick.		
Platform joists or rafters, the longest bearings,	8 by	3
Ditto eight and six feet bearings down to four,	6 by	3
Short ditto, or all under four feet,	4 by	3
Rafters of the pitch-roof long spaces,	9 by	3
Short ditto,	8 by	3
Purlings or cross-girders of ditto roof,	9 by	9
Long King-post, exclusive of their abutments,	9 by	7
Second ditto,	9 by	6
Short ditto,	9 by	4
Long braces or sprigs,	9 by	5
Short ditto,	9 by	4
Legs and beams of the pediment couples,	10 by	4
King-posts, besides abutments,	6 by	4
Sarking, or floor of the platform, to be dowl'd of 1¼ inch boards, and clear of sap. Sarking of the pitch-roof to be ¾ of an inch full, and clear of sap.		
Wall-plates to be	9 by	2½

One of the Sealock Shipping Company's Vessels.



At SEALOCK for LONDON,
THE BRIGANTINE SEALOCK PACKET,
WILLIAM SIMPSON Master,

Mounting 18 six pounders, *mostly long guns*, besides swivels and small arms, with men answerable,—will leave Sealock on Saturday the 15th January 1782, and, after waiting one tide in Leith Roads, will proceed with or without convoy.

All sailors, soldiers, and others accustomed to use fire arms, willing to assist in the defence of the ship, will be entitled to their passage *gratis*, upon paying for their maintenance, which in no instance shall exceed Half-a-guinea.

The Sealock Shipping Company will, after this date, carry goods to and from London, at 2 s. 6 d. per barrel bulk, clear of all wharfage and shore-dues.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr Robert Brown merchant, Falkirk; Mr J. Beadie, Leith; Mr J. Simpson bookseller and stationer, Edinburgh; Mr John Gibson, Glasgow; or the Sealock Shipping Company, at Sealock.

SALE OF A SHIP.

UPON Thursday the 17th day of January next, there will be exposed by public and voluntary roup, the good Ship or Vessel, The TRUELOVE of DUNDEE, cutter-rigged, burden about 85 tons, carpenter-measure, four years old, built at Borrowstounness, a prime sailer, remarkably strong, and stows well, fit for the London and Baltic trade, well found in materials. The roup to be in the Trades Hall of Dundee, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon. The inventory and articles of roup in the hands of James Anderson or John Ogilvie, writers in Dundee. No private sale to be made; so that intended purchasers may depend upon the roup.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Thursday the 3d of January 1782, at 6 o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh,

A FRONT HOUSE in the Lawn-market, possessed by Mr John Gray writer to the signet, being the 4th storey in Gosford's Close, entering by the turnpike stair on the left hand, consisting of six rooms, three whereof are to the street, all well finished, and lately painted, with kitchen, garret, cellar, and various conveniencies. This property is insured with the Ediobrgh Friendly Insurance Society at 3300l. Scots, and the premium, which is paid up, would give at least 50l. Sterling by itself. The upset-price of the whole to be only 350l. Sterling.

Also that SHOP and BACK HOUSE at the head of Mardoch's Close, entering from the street, possessed by William Young baker, at 17l. of rent, with the Laigh House and Cellars below the same, separately possessed, at 7l. of rent. The upset-price 350l. Sterling.

Persons inclining to purchase by private bargain before the roup, may apply to Andrew Steuart, jun. writer to the signet.

There is likewise to be sold, that NEW HOUSE entering from Brown's Square, possessed by the said Andrew Steuart, consisting of 8 rooms, garret, kitchen, pantry, cellars, apartments for servants, back court, water-pipe, and many other conveniencies, with or without the shop and Back-shop possessed by Mrs Pleydell.

Not to be repeated.

EDINBURGH & CARLISLE FLYING DILIGENCE.

A NEW, Large, and Elegant CARRIAGE set out on Thursday last the 27th of December 1781, at one o'clock in the morning, from the BUSH INN, Carlisle; likewise every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at one o'clock, and arrive at Edinburgh the same evenings, by way of Longtown, Lockerby, and Moffat, (distance ninety-one miles,) on a very fine road as any in England, and will arrive at Edinburgh very early in the evenings. Each passenger from Carlisle to Edinburgh, to pay one pound six shillings, and sixpence; the same in return; to be allowed 14 lb. weight of luggage; all above to pay three halfpence per lb. Small parcels one shilling each. Passengers taken up on the road, three-pence halfpenny per mile.

Also, a CARRIAGE will set out from Mr Cameron's in the Grass-market, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at two o'clock, and will arrive at the Bush-Inn, Carlisle, the same evenings; where three seats will be reserved for the passengers going forward to any of the places undermentioned.

A Diligence or Post Coach sets out from the Bush-Inn, Carlisle, every day, at one o'clock, for London, (Saturday's excepted).

A Diligence sets out from the Bush-Inn, Carlisle, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, by way of Kendal, Preston, &c. to Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

As many of our friends have been disappointed, by giving credit to false advertisements, we think it our duty to inform them, that there are no other carriages but the above connected with the undermentioned places, viz. Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Loughborough, Leicester, Harborough, and Northampton.—Derby, Burton, Litchfield, Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, Bath, Exeter, and Plymouth.

N. B. Also a Diligence sets out for Glasgow, from the Bush-Inn, Carlisle, the near road, every Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock; and Tuesday and Thursday nights at twelve o'clock. Fare 1l. 10s.

The Coaches and Diligences set out every evening from the Cross-Keys, Wood-street, London, to Carlisle.

PERFORMED BY
HOWE, Bush-Inn, Carlisle.
STEVENSON, Longtown.
GARTHWAITE, Newtown.
CRUTHERS, Dinwoodie-Green.
LITTLE, Moffat.
BELL, Change-Horses.
DALZEL, Noble-House.
CAMERON, Grass-market, Edinburgh.

LANDS TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d January 1782, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LANRICK and ROUSKIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parishes of Kilmadock, Port, and Kincardine, and sheriffdom of Perth.

The yearly rent of the estate is 632 l. 8 s. 2½ d. Sterling of money, 78 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks meal, and 64 kain hens. There is a rise of rent upon one of the farms crop 1782 of about 45 l. Sterling; and there have been offers of a considerable rise upon several of the farms, the tacks of which expire in 1782, 1783, and 1789; one of which farms is at present subset for 20l. more than the rent paid to the proprietor, and the whole of these farms will double the rent at the expiry of the leases.

This estate is very improveable, being of excellent quality, and comprehends above 2000 Scots acres, great part of which is inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, for which the tenants, by their tacks, are bound to pay 6 per cent. of interest not included in the rental, and on which inclosing there has been above 1000 l. sterl. laid out. There are quarries in different parts of the estate, and there is shell marle in Lanrick. There is a good mansion-house at Lanrick, with a great deal of old planting, besides some acres of natural wood beautifully situated upon the banks of the river Teath, within six miles of Stirling, in a country abounding with game.—The estate holds of the Crown, and affords two qualifications in the county.—Two fields of shell marle have been lately discovered within the lands of Lanrick; and there is a good lime-craig within less than a mile of the lands of Rouskie.

The Lands will be exposed together or separately as purchasers shall incline; and will be shown by Robert Stewart at the house of Lanrick or George M'Queen tenant in Tar of Rouskie.

II. About 16 Acres of RICH ARABLE LAND, near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling, rented about 29 l. Sterling, upon which there is a convenient mansion-house and offices, and the superiority of part of the lands of Cambusbarron, out of which there are feu-duties payable to the extent of 11 l. Sterling yearly.

III. A TACK of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER COXETHILL, and others, for 38 years from Martinmas 1773, as presently possessed by Mr Wordie, lying near the village of St Ninians, within a mile of the town of Stirling. Great part of this farm has been properly laid down, and is inclosed and subdivided. There is also a good deal of thriving planting upon the farm, the sole property of the tacksman.

IV. A TIMBER YARD upon the Sands of Leith, inclosed with a stone dyke, and houses and shades thereto belonging, feued by Mr Wordie from the Magistrates of Edinburgh.

For further particulars, application may be made to David Russel accomptant in Edinburgh, or to John Graeme clerk to the signet, who will show the rentals and conditions of sale of the different subjects, with the progresses of writs and surveys of the estate of Lanrick and Rouskie.

ESTATE of STRATHTYRUM.

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th January next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of STRATHTYRUM and BALGOVE, lying within the parish of St Andrews, and county of Fife. The present rent is 298 l. 10 s. Sterling, after paying all public burdens. The tack of Balgove expires at Martinmas 1782, when a very considerable rise of rent may be depended upon, as it has not been raised these fifty years.

There is a handsome modern house upon the estate, consisting of a very elegant dining-room, drawing-room, eight bed-chambers and closets; besides a sunk storey in which there is excellent accommodation for servants. The house is beautifully situated within a mile of St Andrews, and commands a noble prospect of the town and neighbourhood. There are also a very good court of office-houses, a good garden, and a great deal of very thriving wood round the house.

The valued rent of the above estate is 895 l. 3 s. 4 d. Scots.

The progress of writs, rentals, and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars.

FROM a very unexpected and great demand for the following valuable Medicine, several Gentlemen have lately been disappointed. GEO. REID now begs leave most respectfully to inform them, and the Public in general, That he has just received from London a fresh supply of

THE MEDICINE
For the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog,

Prepared by WILLIAM HILL, Esq; of Ormskirk, Lancashire, and his Nephews Messrs *William Hill* and *James Berry*,
Is (by appointment)
SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,
At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh,

At 3 s. 3 d. each Dose, with proper Directions for its Application.

☞ The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

*** *This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the* Human Species, *and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to* ANIMALS. *In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above,* price 5 s. 3 d. *the dose, with proper directions.*

Of said Geo. Reid *may be had,*

1. PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Consumptions, &c.
2. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.
3. For the GRAVEL, TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD. Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill-cured diseases.
5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgustful taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.
6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness griping, or sharpness. In habitual costiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.
7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other state of this terrible disease; and ease, with safety, will be had, even in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the passages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon bring down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.
8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palsies and Apoplexies, often following the worst kinds of them.
9. ALOEDARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthening broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.
10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the face.
11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.
12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head-achs, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours, and melancholy: it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.
13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.
14. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakness of Age.
1. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weaknesses in either sex; whether occasioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and Exhausting Drains. They strengthen, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and at a certain period, it is most highly useful.
16. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.
17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the spirits.
18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.
19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Disorders.
20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Disorders. 2 s. 6 d.
21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is sold at 3 s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.
22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and small STONES.
23. CELANDINE, for the PILES; a medicine which regulates their discharges; prevents their ever being obstructed, or ever bleeding too freely; moderates the pain, and preserves the health.
24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared from the juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thistle, with useful additions, and has cured multitudes of persons, some in a condition thought beyond cure, by very judicious practitioners.

Of whom also may be had,
LIKEWISE,

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.
The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or powder.
CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.
Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d. the large bottle.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on the 16th January next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS of LINDSAYLANDS, lying in the county of Clydesdale, and parish of Biggar, and situate upon the banks of the Clyde, within half a mile of that town. They are of a good quality, completely inclosed, the hedges thriving, as also some young plantations. The lands are let to three substantial tenants, who set farm-houses are all in good repair; the rent between 260 and 270 l. per annum. For encouragement of bidders, the upset price will be 3500 l. Sterling.

The progress of writs, rental, articles of roup, and plan of the lands, to be seen in the hands of Thomas Smith writer, Argyle's Square, who will inform as to further particulars.

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